Vol. XXVI....No. 7,823.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Alexander H. Stephens, Andrew Johnson and the Democratic Party.

IMPORTANT INTERNAL REVENUE BULLETIN.

Further Intelligence Respecting the Valparaiso Bombardment.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

PASSAGE OF THE CUBA TELEGRAPH BILL.

Bebate on the Bill to Facilitate Inter-State Com-

The House Reconsiders and Recommits the Army Bill.

Colorado Admitted to the Union 80 to 55.

The House Refuses to Strike Out from the Colorado Constitution the Word "White"-36 to 95.

GENERAL CONGRESSIONAL BUSINESS.

Warmsones, Thursday, May 3, 1866. ALEXANDER B. STEPHENS

is expected back here next week to counsel with his frien s upon the reconstruction policy of the President, and the

GEN. HANCOCK'S MILITARY BOARD.

new examining breech-leading rifles for the purpose of
substituting a new mode, for the Springfield muzzle-loading rifle, are rapidly drawing their labors to a close. Thus of them are now being tested on strength, penetration, range and accuracy. All inventors, in order to secure an examination of their respective patents, must present them previous to May 21, as none will be inspected after that completed by June 1.

INTERNAL REVENUE. The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were

The reports of the Intelligence Office for Freedmen in Alexandria, for April, show that 241 applications have

been made for servants, 146 freed people have applied for employment, 164 were furnished with employment, and \$136 was received as fees for making contracts. WASHINGTON POSTAL AFFAIRS.

There are 100,000 letters delivered through the city of Washington monthly, and 60,000 to 70,000 collected per

An order directing Brevet Brig.-Gen. Jas. H. Wilson of the Engineer Corps to report to the Engineer of the de-fenses of Delaware River and Bay as his assistant, has been confirmed by the War Department. Brevet Lieut.-Cel. J. M. Hoag of the 4th United States Colored Troops

in the Freedmen's Bureau.

In April, 24,113 military accounts were settled by the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department. INTERNAL REVENUE EDICT.

has been ordered to Gen. Howard for assignment to duty

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day rendered the following decision in regard to licenses and incomes:

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day rendered the following decision in regard to licenses and incomes:

The use of form 11½ was suggested by frequent losses which sendted from delay to returning the annual list. Many persons, who have gaid for their licenses at the time of making their applications, were subsequently found to be innolvent, or to have died or absconded. Tax payers are as much interested as the Government that licenses shall be delivered as soon as possible after the first of May, as they will be thus enabled to exhibit such licenses when required. It was therefore prescribed that applications for Recases should to all cases be returned promptly to the Collector all cases be returned promptly to the Collector accompanied by lists thereof, in duplicate, on form 11½. The attention of assessors and collectors is therefore now specially called to the instructions contained in series II, No. 1. relative to applications for licenses, and they will be expected to fully comply, as form 57 cannot be used until after the annual list is advertised. A notice form No. 100, should be served when licenses are ready for delivery. To facilitate the prompt and early collection of the income tax, assessors, when they have received a sufficient number of returns, of the correctness of which they are satisfied, may transmit to the Collector on form 23 the assessments made on such returns, should be reported until after appeals have been heard. On receipt of such advance-sheet the collector will serve notice on form No. 101. The assessments made by the Assistant-Assessor in the absence of a return, should be reported until after appeals have been heard. On receipt of such advance-sheet the collector will serve notice on form No. 101. The assessments made by the Assistant-Assessor in the absence of a return, should be reported until after appeals have been heard. On receipt of such advance-sheet the collector will serve notice on form No. 101. The assessments made on accellation of the linear of the regular lis

The bill for the admission of Colorado passed the House to.day, but not by so large a vote as was anticipated, there being a good many Republicans absent. There is, however, enough strength to secure a two-thirds vote in the House if it should by any means be vetoed by the President, and the Senate shall be strong enough to pass it by a two-third vote, which is a matter of doubt. It will go to the President to-morrow.

RELIEP OF THE NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

The reference of the bill for the relief of the iron-clad contractors to the Committee on Claims, instead of the Committee on Naval Affairs, is an indication of serious trouble for the bill in the House, as it is hardly probable zhat Committee will make a favorable report on it. WHOLESALE PARDONING.

The President to-day ordered pardons issued to all the North Carolinians who have thought it worth while to ask

has been printed in pamphlet form, and is now ready for

circulation by the members. NIAGARA CANAL.

The Niagora Falls Canal scheme evinces but little

The amount involved in the sett ment of accounts in the Sixth Auditor's Office of the Trewary Department during the mouth of April, including foreign mails, was \$1,978,-480. During the same period the Fourth Auditor's Office

edjusted 3,044 naval prize claims, involving \$8,494,751.

Washisoron, Thursday, May 3, 1866.
CHINA GRASS.
The Committee of Agriculture, in answer to a resolution, has sent to the Sensite a communication relative to the China grass fiber, of which specimens were recently position upon their good nature; whether it was entirely position upon their good nature; whether it was entirely position upon their good nature; whether it was entirely position upon their good nature; whether it was entirely position upon their good nature; whether it was entirely position upon their good nature; whether it was entirely position upon their good nature; whether it was entirely position upon their good nature; whether it was entirely position upon their good nature; whether it was entirely position upon their good nature; whether it was entirely position upon their good nature; whether it was entirely position upon their good nature; whether it was entirely position upon their good nature; whether it was entirely position upon their good nature; whether it was entirely not possed that part of the bill affecting the Territory of Arizona.

Mining stocks are duil. Opinit, Sixi. Sol. Blogging to the Supreme Court had decided, exclusive jurisdation of the Senset of foreign commerce or commerce not of only the sensition of the Committee of the Supreme Court, and substant the first to make a path from the Missouri River to the center the first to make a path from the Missouri River to the center to make a path from the Missouri River to the center of the subsect of foreign desired to make a path from the Missouri River to the center of the subsect of foreign desired to make a path from the Missouri River to the center of the first to make a path from the Missouri River to the center of the subsect of foreign desired to make a path from the Missouri River to the center of the first to make a path from the Missouri River to the center of the first of the first to make a path from the Missouri River to the center of the first of the first to make a path from the Missouri River to the commerce o

the manufacture, are great brilliancy of luster and strength of fiber. Efforts are in process to test the practicability of acclimatizing the plant, which is a member of the nettle family, in the Southern portions of this country. It appears to grow well in the garden of the Department, but will not under the frosts of Winter, unprotected.

THE VALPARAISO TRANSACTION.

It is known that Commodore Redgers, in his official report of the bombardment of Valparaiso, says:

"I was absolutely certain that not less than 30 seconds, and not more than 30 minutes, the Monadnook herself, entirely unassisted, would leave only the mast-heads of the Numancia above water."

unassisted, would leave only the mast-heads of the Numancia above water."

From the description of the Numancia previously received in this city, it is known that the Spanish vessel Numancia is between 300 and 400 feet long, and draws twice as much water as the Monadnock. She is eight times as high out of water, and 100 feet longer than the Monadnock cost twice as much money in gold as the latter did in paper, has ten times as much guns, and her daily expenses four times as much. Her armor is only half the thickness of that of the Monadnock. The Numancia was built in Scotland, and is the best type of the English iron-clads. The impression is, she was originally built for the Confederate service. All the vessels of the Monadnock class were designed at the Navy Department, and built at our own Government Navy-Yards.

VIEWS OF THE CABINET.

And built at our own Government Navy-Yards.

VIEWS OF THE CABINET.

The truth of the report telegraphed heace to the Associated Press of the views of members of the Cabinet concerning the late propositions of the Reconstruction Committee, has not been questioned, save in one particular, namely, the position alleged to have been taken by Secretary Stanton. If this has been misstated, of which there is as yet no evidence, it is presumed the Secretary will himself cause an authentic denial to be made, and not leave his views open to doubt or conjecture.

FRANK BLAIR'S REPECTION.

leave his views open to doubt or conjecture.

FRANK BLAIR'S REJECTION.

The reason why Gen, Frank Blair was rejected by the Senate as Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of St. Lonis has not transpired. Much surprise is expressed at the result, among others by Liout, Gen. Grant, who says that to him the country is indebted more than to any other man that Missouri was prevented from seconding. He spoke with carnestness of the important military services Gen. (then Colone) Blair at that time and since has rendered the country.

TAX ON MATCHES.

It is not true, as stated, that the new tax bill removes the tax on matches, or that there is any intention of removing it.

moving it.

EXAMINATION OF ARMS.

It has been ordered by the War Department that all persons desiring to have arms examined by the Board of Ordnance, now in session in Washington, must present them on or before Monday, May 21. The Board will finish their labors and file their report on the 4th of June.

Bills SiGNED.

The President has approved the bill anthorizing and empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to remit, or, if paid, to refund any duties levied on produce shipped from a port of the United States via Canada, if the said produce was actually in transitu and detained by ice when the recent reciprocity treaty with Canada expired.

COLORADO—VETO PROSPECIS.

The 37th State was added to the Union to-day by the

CALORADO—VETO PROSPECIS.

The 37th State was added to the Union to-day by the passage of the bill for the admission of Colorado. Some of the parties opposed to it have started a runor that the President will veto the bill; but many of its friends have no such apprehension, as the President early in the se sion, in a special message, submitted the question of admission to Congress for the reason that the irregularity as to time and mode of adopting the Constitution prevented him from issuing a proclamation immediately declaring Colorado a State in the Union as contemplated by the terms of the Enabling Act. Messrs, Evans and Chaffer, the Senators elect, are in Washington.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON May 3, 1866.

THE DRESSMAKERS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial of the dress-makers of the United States for a modification of the tax laws affecting their business, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE CUBA TELEGRAPH.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee of Conference on the bill to establish telegraphic communication between the United States and the island of Cubas, made a report, which was agreed provides that the rate of telegraphing shall be not than \$3.50 for ten words, subject, however, to the right of Congress to alter this rate. The bill now awaits the signature of the President.

INCREASE OF NAVAL PAY.

Mr. GRIMES presented the petition of naval officers for an increase of pay, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

AN OREGON LAND GRANT.

A bill granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military road from Albany, Oregon, to the eastern boundary of the State.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. FERSINDEN offered a concurrent resolution, instructing the standing Committees on Public Baildings and Grounds to inquire at further building accommodations, if any, are needed for the State Department. This was adopted.

COMPENSATION OF CAPT. ERICSSON.

Mr. ANTHONY called up the bill to pay John Ericsson

COMPENSATION OF CAPT. ERICSSON.

Mr. ANTHONY called up the bill to pay John Ericsson
\$13,930 for services in planning the war steamer Princeton; which was passed.

ton; which was passed.

REIMBURSEMENT 6.7 WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. VAN WINKLE called up a bill to reinaburse the State of West Virginia for war expenses. It appoints a Commissioner to audit the accounts of the State against the United States, and appropriates \$368,548 to pay the bills. It was passed.

It was passed.

ROSTER OF VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized and required to cause to be canceled the volumes of the roster of volunteers, already printed, and that the roster compiled or directed by the joint resolution, approved March 2, 1865, be published, in accordance with a plan submitted by the Superintendent of Public Printing.

INTER-STATE COMMUNICATION.

The bill to regulate commercial and postal communication between the States was taken up on motion of Mr. SUMMER.

SCHNEE.

Mr. Howard took the floor in defense of the bill. He thought when he first read this bill that its provisions were so plain and so evidently within the scope of the Constitutional power of Congress that it would be difficult for any gentleman, however ingenious, to raise a doubt as to the Constitutionality of the measure; but, like many other bills which had been under consideration during the present session, as well as during former Congresses, this had encountered a very earnest and obstinate resistance, founded upon the idea that it was prohibited by the Constitution of the United States; and the honorable Senator from Maryland (Johnson) in very deprecatory tones, and almost with accents of despair at the prospect of this bill passing the Senate, says that we are thus to amend or endeavor to amend, from time to time, the Constitution of the United States; that if one Congress after another may encroach upon its provisions, we might as well have no Constitution. Undoubtedly the convictions of that honorable Senator are very deep and strong. I could wish, sir, for the sake of the country, that we could have his full and free concurrence as to the constitutionality of the measure; for I know, and so does the country, that his opinion upon so grave a question is entitled to, and receives, very great weight, not only in this body, but throughout the country. Still, sir, after listening with much attention to his eloquent and ingenious arguments against the bill. I have failed to be convinced by it, of the unconstitutionality of the measure; on the other hand I hold it to be strictly within the constitutional power of Congress. I hold it to be a very expedient and necessary act for us to pass at this time; and I remark, sir, that so great a length of time has passed without such a Federal statute as this for the protection of the people of the different States for the Union in their enumerical transactions. The honorable Senator from Maryland informs us that this is an attempt to alter, to modify and eve Mr. Howard took the floor in defense of the bill. He

of the States in reference to the action of corporations for commercial purposes.

Mr. Howard here read from Mr. Johnson's argument against the pending bill. He maintained that the bill did not assume to alter or amend in any legal respect, or in any constitutional points, any charter granted by any state. It seemed to be Mr. Johnson's argument, that a State had a right te affix any conditions whatever to its charter, and that it was not out of the power of Congress to relieve the people of other States from any restrictions placed upon them in such a charter. This he denied.

The question was, he said, "whether a State by its legislation—whether by incorporated or private companies or otherwise—can take in its hands the power of regulating commerce; a power which belongs exclusively to Congress under the Constitution. That portion of a State charter which assumes to regulate commerce between the States, or with foreign countries, becomes void in law from the want of authority on the part of the State Government to exercise it. Mr. Howard, referring to the Camden and Amboy

to exercise it.

Mr. Howard, referring to the Camden and Amboy Eastroad, said that it levied a tax upon every passenger traveling through the State of New-Jersey.

Mr. Morrill, said there was nothing but a levy of 10 cents on each passenger in lieu of other taxes.

Mr. Foward said it made no difference by what name it was called. It was still a tribute levied upon the people of other States. The result of the tax had been to relieve the people of New-Jersey from all State taxes, and to support the Government of the State in this special tribute on commerce. He would ask if Congress had, as the Supreme Court had decided, exclusive jurisdiction over the subject of foreign commerce, or commerce not only between but among the States; if it was not high time that citizens should be relieved from so grave an imposition upon their good nature; whether it was entirely fair that citizens should be relieved from so grave an imposition upon their good nature; whether it was entirely fair that citizens of Michigan, of New-York, of New-Hampshire, of Maine, of Connecticut, of all the States passing over this railroad, should be made tributary to the sellish policy of the State of New-Jersey, and be compelled in this form to pay the expenses of carrying on a State Government?

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1866.

Appropriation bill.

Mr. SUMNER inquired what was the object of the reso-Mr. Poland said he wished to move a reconsideration of the amendment in relation to the Presidential appoint-

ing power.
The resolution was adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

INTER-STATE COMMUNICATION AGAIN.

Mr. Howe, taking the floor on the raifroad bill, said there had not been a proposition introduced in the Senate since he became a member of it that had not found some one to denounce it as unconstitutional. Before the pending bill had been fairly offered to the Senate it had been fenounced as unconstitutional. If it be true that the State of New-Jersey had a right to limit the commerce of that State to a single line of raifroad, who controls the regulation of commerce between here and New-York? One of the objects in the formation of the Union, he said, was the regulation of commerce by the Federal Government. Admitting the law to be that only the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey could authorize the construction of a raifroad through that State, he denied the right of New-Jersey to exact what conditions it pleased on the road when built. This was not a question of regulating toll. It was a question of enabling commerce to choose between different highways. The powers of a State on this subject must be exercised in subordination to the powers of the Nation. This had been settled by the Supreme Court. Mr. Creswell offered an amendment to the bill giving Congress the right to alter or amend or rep-all it at any time. He spoke against the bill, and reviewed the arguments made in favor of it by Mr. Summer during the last session.

Congress the right to alter or amend or rep. al it at any time. He spoke against the bill, and reviewed the arguments made in favor of it by Mr. Sumner during the last session. It was claimed by Mr. Sumner that Congress had a right to pass this bill under the authority to raise armies. It was clear there was no right to pass it under this power at the present time. Mr. Sumner had also claimed, said Mr. Creswell, the right to pass it under the power to establish post-offices and post-roads. This, he maintained, did not exist either. He expected to meet with opposition from the Senator from Wisconsin when he sam that the powers of the Constitution were limited.

Mr. Howe said the powers of the Constitution for the regulation of commerce were unlimited in many respects.

Mr. Creswell said the pending bill was but one of a great many of the same kind soon to follow. He referred to a measure now pending in the House for the authorization of a ruitoad between New-York and Washington. He challenged either Mr. Howe or Mr. Sumner to show a single instance in which such authority was granted to Congress. There were two classess of powers granted to the General Government, one as between the States as States, and the other as between the States as a Union and foreign countries. The exclusive jurisdiction of a State over its own territory had never been denied.

Mr. Creswell read from Elliott's Debates and from Jefferson, Madison and Hamilton to show that, according to these authorities the General Government had no right to interfere with the internal affairs of a State in the manner contemplated in the hall now before the Senate. He looked upon the bill as a vital blow at the great railroad interests of the country. Its effects would be disastrous upon a great interest which had expended in the last 10 years \$54,900,684, and constructed \$2,204 miles of road in that time. The State of Maryland had expended \$5,844,000 in railroads, and out of this had lost \$27,000,000; from the remainder, the income derived in the last yea

Mr. Shirkman said the Baltimere and Ohio Railroad was extremely libered in the matter of transferring passengers in the City of Baltimore.

Mr. Crisswell, said he was not baggage-master of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and could not say how that

Mr. Sherman-But you speke of the liberality of the railreads in Maryland.

Mr. Chesswell.—I spoke of the liberality of the State of

Maryland in regard to railroads.

Mr. Johnson spoke of the service rendered to the Government during the War by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He said it was regarded by the late Precident as in-

road. Re said it was regarded by the late Precident as invaluable.

Mr. SHERMAN said the railroad system of Maryland was a source of great complaint and annoyance to passengers. You can't check a trank west from here, except by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; nor can you buy a ticket for any other route, except by going to Baltimore, and then, after traveling through that city, taking another road.

POSTAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill having been returned to the Senate, Mr. POLAND entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was passed. He looked upon the amendment put upon that bill as revolutionary. Congress might as well refuse to appropriate money to pay the salary of the President as refuse to pay salaries of officers appointed by the President, He wished his motion to lay on the table until a bill, now in course of preparation in relation to appointments, was presented to the Senate.

Mr. Cresswell, resumed the floor on the Railroad bill. The reconsideration of the Post-Office bill was fixed for Monday next, at I o'clock.

The Senate at 4:20 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. WRIGHT withdrew the motion made by him yesterday to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vocate rejecting the Army bill, in order to move its recommittal to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CHANLER reviewed the motion and called for the

Mr. CHANLER reviewed the motion and called for the Yeas and Nays.
Mr. WRGHT asked the Speaker whether the success of that motion would not have the effect of killing the bill.
The SPEAKER answered affirmatively, but said that was a matter for the House to determine.
The House refused to order the Yeas and Nays, and the motion to lay on the table was lost.
The vote rejecting the bill was reconsidered.
Mr. Whight then moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Milliary Affairs.
Mr. Ross moved instructions to the Committee to report a bill for an army of not more than 35,000 men.
Mr. SCHENCK said that would turn adrift about 80,000 men of the Regular Army. He hoped no instructions would be given.

Mr. Ross's motion was rejected, and the bill was then re-

committed and ordered to be printed as amended.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Mr. STEVENS asked leave to introduce the following joint

resolution:

Resolved, By the Scrate and House of Representatives in Compress assembled. That the Congress of the United States of America has learned with deep regret the attempt made upon the life of the Emperor of Russia by an enemy of emancipation.

The Congress sends their greeting to His Imperial Majesty and to the Russian nation, and congratulates the twenty millions of serfs upon the providential escape from danger of the Sovereign to whose head and heart they owe the blessings of their freedom.

Mr. Ross objected unless the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.) said he would withdraw it until one man in favor of assessination could not obstruct it.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) said he would withdraw it until one man in favor of assassination could not obstruct it.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported testimony in reference to the State of Georgia; and Mr. Conkling, from the same Committee, reported testimony in reference to Virginia, North Carolina and Sonth Carolina, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

MAXIMILIAN.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate any information he has concerning discriminations made by the so-called Maximilian Government of Mexico against American commerce or commerce from particular American ports.

On motion of Mr. Bidwell, a clerk was authorized for the Agricultural Committee.

On motion of Mr. Bidwell, a clerk was authorized for the Agricultural Committee.

Alleged MURDER OF UNION PRISONERS.

The Spraker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with resolution of April 16, the report of Judge-Advocate General in relation to the murder of certain Union soldiers belonging to the First and Second North Carolina Loyal Infanty, which was laid on the table.

The House proceeded, as the regular business in the morning hour, to the consideration of the reports from the Committees on Territories.

MONTANA.

Committees on Territories.

Mr. Ashley (Ohio) from the Committee on Territories, reported a substitute for the House bill, to amend the act of May 26, providing for a temporary government to Montana. The first section authorizes the Governor to reapportion the Territory; and the second section annuls all the acts of the so-called Legislative Assembly, which met in the City of Virginia on the 5th of March, 1866, and forbids the payment of money to the members thereof.

The substitute was agreed to, and the bill as amended, was passed.

NEVADA.

was passed.

NEVADA.

Mr. Asrley (Ohio) also reported back the Senate bill passed March 14, enlarging the boundaries of the State of Nevada by including part of Utah and Arizona.

Mr. Asrley (Ohio) reported an amendment providing that all possessory rights acquired by citizens of the United States to mining claims in the Territory added to Nevada, shall remain as valid, subsisting mining claims. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Rice (Maine) offered an amendment to strike out the part adding a portion of Arizona Territory.

In response to a question by Mr. Hooper of Utah, Mr. Ashley (Ohio) stated that the bill took from Utah one degree, east and west, leaving Utah still with 83,000 square miles instead of 106,000 square miles. He added that under the bill the area of the Territory would be: Nevada, 104,000 square miles: New Mexico, 121,000 square miles; Colorado, 104,000 square miles.

Mr. Hooper (Utah) opposed the bill on the ground that the transfer of people from one government to another reduced them to mere serfs. He therefore entered his solemn protest against the bill. The people of Utah were the first to make a path from the Missouri River to the center of the continent.

Mr. Goodwin (Arizona) opposed that part of the bill

Utah, and did not wish to be under the control of that tary of the Senate to recall from the House the Post-Office Territorial Government.

The amendment offered by Mr. Rice was rejected, and the bill passed.

The amendment offered by Mr. Rice was rejected, and the bill passed.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. ASHLEY (Ohio), from the same Committee, reported back a bill amendatory of the organic act of Washington Territory, which was considered and passed.

COMMUNICATION WITH TERRITORIES.

Mr. Rice (Maine), from the same Committee, reported back a joint resolution to facilitate communication with certain Territories.

After some debate, the joint resolution was passed.

The following are its provisions:

"That whenever any loyal citizen of the United States shall make and establish an 'artesian well' at places where water cannot be procured or other means, on the line of any mail route in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado, and the Colorado Desert of California, at least ten miles distant from any spring or stream of living water upon such route, and a like distance from any well which may be established thereon by virtue hereof, be shall be entitled to one section of the public land, not including mineral land, embracing such well, the same to be marked out and designated in a compact form by such citizen; and upon filing with the Surveyor-General a sworn notice of the fact that such well has been established, with a particular description of the premises so marked out and designated, the same shall be treated as reserved land, and, after the lapse of three years from the date of such establishment, and upon satisfactory proof made to the said Surveyor-General of conformity to the foregoing stipulations, and that pure water from such well has been consuntly farnished without charge to the public survey, the boundaries of such section shall be adjusted according to the lines thereof.

And be it further resolved, That effect shall be given the foregoing resolution by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who shall have fall power to revise and finally determine all rights and claims arising under the same and to furnish evidence of title to such reserves, by patent or otherwise, with such conditions incorporated there

admission of the Territory of Colorado as a State into the Union.

Mr. Asuley Ohio) said that he was instructed by the Committee on Territories to put the bill upon its passage, unless some gentlemen desired to debate it and would agree upon a time to take the vote.

No proposition of that kind being made, Mr. Ashley moved the "previous question."

Mr. Rich (Maine) desired the reference of the bill to the Committee on Territories, but Mr. Ashley declined to withdraw his motion for the "previous question."

Mr. Styless Pennsylvanian addressing Mr. Ashley, said: I surgest that you had better allow a day or two for disension, and allow some effects to be made to amend the bill. Some of ms cannot vote for it. No consideration of expediency can induce us to do so. But we may amend it so us to pass it. I hope the gentleman (Mr. Ashley) will consider whether it is pradent to force it against the sense of the House now.

Mr. Ashley repeated that he must press the bill to its passage, unless a day were fixed for the vote.

The House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 43 to 63.

Mr. Rick (Maine) moved the reference of the bill to its Passage, unless a day were fixed for the vote.

Mr. Ashley hoped the motion would not prevail, unless the House was disposed to reject the bill entirely.

Mr. Rick (Me.) said he was not desirous of having the bill referred if a day could be fixed for its consideration, but he did not want to be driven to a vote on this important measure to-lay.

Mr. Ashleys suggested next Monday for its consideration. The Speakers said there were special orders already assigned for Monday.

The STEAKER said there were special orders already asgwed for Monday. Mr. FARSSWORTH (III.) inquired what days were already

The SPEAKER stated the condition of the business assigned.

The SPEARER stated the condition of the business: There were two special orders on the House for Monday next, after the morning hour; the bill establishing the grade of General in "e army, and the bill in reference to the pay of officers of the army. The Tax bill was also a special order for Mo. lay in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. On Treeday, immediately the reading of the journal, the Constitutional Amendment, reported by the Committee on Reconstruction, was a special order until disposed of; and on Wednesday and Thursday the two bills, reported by that Committee, were special orders to continue until disposed of.

Mr. ASBLEY Obto) said that the reference of the bill would be to kill it for this session.

Mr. BINGHAM remarked that that was what was intended.

Mr. REE (Me.) disclaimed that idea, but wanted a fair opportunity of considering the bill.

Mr. CHANLEY OFFICE AND THE STATES OF THE

Ar. RDE the considering the bill.

Mr. CHANLER moved to lay the bill on the table.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted Yeas 29. Nays 109—so the bill was not ind on the table.

The cestion recurred on Mr. Rice's motion to refer, and the vote was Yeas 64, Nays 7:—so the motion was need and the bill remained before the House for consideration.

consideration.

Mr. Ashley (Ohio) addressed the House briefly in support of the bill, and yielded to Mr. Washburnse (III.) to offer the following amendment:

Provided. That this act shall not take effect until the said State of Colorado shall so amend the Gonstitution thereof as to strike out the word "white" as a previous qualification of voting.

oting.

The previous question was seconded and the main quesion ordered, which was first on Mr. Washburne's amend-

ment.

The amendment was rejected—Yeas, 36; Nays, 95. The following is the vote in detail?

Yess—Messrs. Allison, Ames. Baldwin, Baxter. Blaine, Bentwell, Brandegee, Broomall, Dixon, Donnelly. Eliot. Garfield, Grinnest, Hotchkiss, Habbard (Iowa), Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kelso, Loac, Lynch, McClurg, McRuer, Morrill, Paine, Perham, Pike, Rice (Mass.), Rice (Me.), Stevens, Wasburne (Ill.), Williams, Wilson (Iowa), Windom, Woodbridge—36.

Nays—Messrs Ancona, Anderson, Ashley (Ohio), Ashley (Nevaula), Baker, Banks, Barker, Benman, Benjamin, Bergen, Bidwell, Bingbam, Illow, Boyer, Broomal, Buckland, Bundy, Canaler, Clarke (Ohio), Coffroth, Conkling, Cullom, Darling, Dawson, Defrees, Delano, Denning, Derison, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eldridge, Farqular, Ferry, Fink, Glossbrenner, Grider, Griswold, Harding (Ky.), Harding (Ill.), Harris, Hatt, Henderson, Holmes, Hubbard (W. V.s.), Hubbell (Ohio), Humphrey (James), Ingersoil, Ketchan, Knykendall, Laflin, Latham, Lawrence (Pa.), Lawrence (Ohio), Le Blond, Longvear, Marshall, Marston, McCullough, McRuer, Miller, Moorhead, Monlton, Myers, Newell (Nicell, Orth, Patterson, Plants, Raymond, Ritter, Rollins, Ross, Rossear, Sawyer, Schenck, Shanklin, Shellabarger, Smith, Spankling, Strouse, Taylor, Thomas (James), Ttomas (Join L., Jr.), Thornton, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Horn (N. Y.), Van Hern (Me.), Warner, Washburn (Ind.), Welker, Whaley, Winfield, Wright—55.

The question occurred on the passage of the bill as it ame from the Senate, and the vote was, Yeas 80, Nays 5; so the bill was passed. The following is the vote in

detail:

YEAS—Messrs, Ames, Anderson, Ashley (Nevada), Ashley (Ohio), Baker, Banks, Barker, Banaan, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blow, Brandegee, Bromwell, Buckiand, Bnekkey, Clarke (Ohio), Ciarke (Kansas), Cobb, Conkling, Cullom, Defrees, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Harding (Ili.), Hart, Henderson, Holmes, Hotchkiss, Hubbard (Iowa), Hubbard (W. Va.), Hubbill (Ohio), Ingersoll, Jonekes, Kasson, Koiso, Ketcham, Laffin, Latham, Lawrence (Penn.), Lawrence (Ohio), Loan, Longyar, Marston, McCling, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Morchead, Moulton, Myers, O'Neil, Orth, Patterson, Plants, Rice (Mass.), Shellabarger, Smith, Spalding, Francis, Thomas, Trowbridge, Upton, Van Aernam, Van Horn (Missouri), Warner, Welker, Whaley, Williams—80.

NAYS.—Messrs, Alley, Annona, Bauter, Bergen, Blaine, Boutwell, Boyer, Broomail, Chanler, Coffroth, Darling, Dawson, Denison, Eldridge, Eliot, Finck, Glossbrenner, Grider, Griswold, Harding (Ky.), Harris, Higby, Humphrey, Julian, Keiley, Kuvkendall, LeBiond, Lynch, Marshall, McCulloch, McRuer, Morrill Morries, Newell, Niblack, Paine, Pice, Raymond, Rice (Me.), Ritter, Ross, Rosseau, Shanklin, Stevens, Stillwell, Strouse, Tavior, Thornton, Washburne (III.), Washburn (Ind.), Wilson (Iowa), Windom, Winfield, Woodbridge, Mr. John L. Thomas was paired with his colleague, Mr. Phelps.

THE NEW-ORLEANS INVESTIGATION.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President in answer to resolution of the 23d of April, with a report from the Secretary of War, stating it to be incompatible with the public interest to communicate the report by Gen. Smith and James T. Brady of their investigation at New-Orleans. It was laid on the table.

PLANTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Senate joint resolution providing for the acceptance of a collection of plants tendered to the United States by Frederick Peck, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

THE NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

The Senate bill for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and on motion of Mr. Washburne (III.) referred to the Committee on Claims.

BRIDGES AND POST ROADS.

on Claims.

BRIDGES AND POST ROADS.

The Senate bill to authorize the construction of certain bridges and to establish them as post roads, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice with amendments, looking to the crection of bridges at Keokuk and other points on the Mississippi, offered by Messrs. Kasson, Wilson (lowa) and Ross, was, after considerable debate, referred to the Committee on Post-Offices.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Senate joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, was taken from the Speaker's table.

Mr. Styvess moved to amend by adding a section extending for two years the time for commencing and completing the Northern Pacific Railroad and all its several sections. The amendment was agreed to and the joint resolution, as amended was passed.

Mr. Washburse [Ili.) stated that several patriotic ladies had sent to him a bill to incorporate the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home of the District of Columbia. The object was a very worthy one. He had looked over the the bill and found nothing objectionable in it. Among the ladies incorporated were Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sherman, etc. He asked the House to consider the bill now

Unanimous consent being given, the bill was read twice,

DELANO, referred to the Committee of the Judiciary, with leave to report at any time.

LAND GRANTS AND SALES.

Mr. ELDRIDGE introduced a joint resolution explanatory of and in addition to the Act of May 5, 1864, granting lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads in the State of Wisconsin, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. UPSON introduced a bill to amend Section 2 of an Act authorizing the Legislatures of Illinois, Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee to sell lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools in these States, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. LAWRENCE (Ohio), from the Judiciary Committee, reported back adversely the petition of citizens of Frederick County, Virginia, to be annexed to State of West Virginia, which was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. GREWOLD the Senate bill for the re-lief of John Ericsson was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Naval Af-fairs.

fairs.

CONCERNING TAXES.

Mr. Darling gave notice of a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to the proper party or parties the amount of tax paid under section seventh of the act "to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," passed March 7, 1864, upon spirits imported prior to the date of said act.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Mr. LAFLIN presented a petition of E. Harvey of New-York for the extension of patents for the manufacture of wood serews.

wood screws.

Mr. Kelley presented a memorial from merchants and citizens of Philadelphia, praying that the officers and men of the Kearsarge be rewarded for the destruction of the Alabama, as recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, At 4 o'clock p. m. the House adjourned.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Additional Testimony from the Committee of

Affairs in Virginia, the Carolinas and Other

The following additional testimony was reported from the Committee on Reconstruction, to-day:

the Committee on Reconstruction, to-day:

Sidney Andrews, a Washington correspondent of The Beston Advertiser, testified that he spent the months of Sentember. October, November, and the first week of December, in the States of North and South Carolina and Georgin; as to the last-named State, he did not at the time he was there find a spirit of sympathy with the Union, as such, or with the Administration as representing the will and sovereignty of the Union, he found the hostility manifested, not only in conversation with the people, but it seemed to him, in the result of the elections held while he was in the State; the men who were elected to Congress were, without an exception, men who heartily sympathized with the course pursued by the State during the War; he did not recollect that more than one or two of them were what are called original Secessionists, but four of the seven had been in the Rebel army.

called original Secessionists, but four of the seven had been in the Rebel army.

In answer to a question, Mr. Andrews said he concluded that the people of Georgia would have preferred the establishment of the Confederacy, had it been possible, and very generally regretted the failure of the effort to do so; he heard but little said about the payment of the Federal debt, and that was to the effect that it would not be fair to make the people of the South pay for the whipping they had received; there was much talk in the State in favor of the payment of the Rebel war debt, and he is confident it would not have been repadlated by the Convention excepting under orders from the President of the United States; propositions were made in the Convention to repediate now, and assume the debt again when the State was admitted into the Union; the Convention repudiated Slavery, but maintained the right to ask compensation for the emancipation of slaves; he thinks the Freedmen's Bureau a necessity, and found it working much better in Georgia than in either of the Carolinas; the better class of people were disposed to treat the freedmen with a good degree of farness, but the others were inclined to abuse and cheart them out of compensation for their labor; he found the freedmen generally anxious to become the owners of land, and to educate their children. The witness farnished the Committee with proof slips from his forthcoming book entitled. The South since the War, "in Auther Hilbstration of these and other views which he had presented.

Charles G. Baylor, who had resided in Georgia privately

are sick and tired of agitation and politics; but they have no more control over the political movements and condition of the South than they had before the war, so that, practically, their good disposition and the good disposition of the freedmen amount to nothing at all.

The Hon. Bedford' Brown, formerly United States Senator from North Carolina, was examined in respect to that State. Although he had served the people of North Carolina in a ferilative capacity, during the war, he had always been Union and non secessionist on principle; he thinks two-thirds or three-fourths of the people of the State unitedly opposed to Secession, the mass of the people at the time of Lee's surrender were more gratified than otherwise, because they saw that the result was inevitable; many of them were for peace, and believed there was no safety out of the Union, they were gratified that the question had been settled in some way; of late they had become very despiring, perhaps, in part, from the loss of slave property, though chiefly from the long delay in being admitted into the Union; there is a wide feeling of discontent, even among Union men; the great mass of the people are exceedingly anxious to have the relations between the State and the Federal Government restored, some few persons would, perhaps, be gratified by a foreign war, but the great mass are perfectly willing to live under the laws of the Union States; the longer this is procrastinated, the worse feeling of discontent will become; some few persons would, perhaps, be gratified by a foreign war, but the great mass are perfectly willing to live under the laws of the Union States; the house of his content among the people would be to declare the State a member of the Federal Union and and admit her representatives to the people would be probably engage in another attempt at Secession and the establishment of Southern independence; but an appoint would perhaps in a settle and admitted to equal political rights in the Union; the best way to renounce this feeling of

Call for a Union State Convention. A call for an Ohio Union State Convention, to be held at Columbus June 20, for the nomination of a candidate for Secretary of State and Judge of the Supreme Court, was made yesterday by the Union Committee.

PRICE FOUR CENTS

LOYALTY IN ALABAMA.

A DINNER TO THE DEAD CONFEDERACY.

Toasts to President Johnson, Jefferson Davis

"Admiral" Semmes. We abridge from The Mobile Daily Times of April

25, a report of a dinner of the Mobile Cadets, in honor of the Rebel dead, and some of the living—the dead being Cadets

who had fallen nighting against the Union.

After a few moments of pleasant conversation and general intercourse between the distinguished remnants of the bold Cadets, their former Captain, in simple yet impressive terms, gave to his former followers the order to take their standing position around the social board, and then directed the former orderly sergeant (afterward Cot.). Hinger to call the roll.

A death-like silence cusued, and as the call progressed, at almost every other name the deep, and voice of Col. Robert M. Sands was heard, in stifled emotion, to answer. "Died on the still of home?"

States."

This was received with deafening cheers, three times the and every loyal breast glowed with price, as the glowname of Andrew Johnson was redcheed throughout the

and every loyal breast glowed with price, as the gloricus name of Andrew Johnson was rechoed throughout the vast assemblage.

When this first explosion had subsided, Col. John Forsyth rose to respond to the toast.

The Colonel's almost youthful appearance, his simple, but impressive delivery, held the weeting under their charm for nearly 30 minutes, reviewing the course of events for the last four years, denouncing the spirit of radicalism which was seeking to plunge the country in blood, paying to President Johnson a just fribute of admiration, and finally calling on all present to continue to stand by their friend and protector, under the folds of the old flag, such as our forefathers transmitted it to us.

These remarks were received with unanimous applause, and the second regular tonat was then read: "Jefferson Davis and his Speedy Liberation."

Major St. Faul rose to answer to this toast, and did it in a few brief words, referring to the past services of Mr. Davis to the American Union—to his heroic courage—to his masterly eloquence and his private virtues. He spoke briefly of the attempted revolution, inaugurated by the South in vindication of the principles of 1776, and the doctrines advocated and upheld by the founders of this nation. In the attempt to carry out those sacred principles, the South had placed Mr. Davis at their head, not from his own choice, but in obedience to their own will; and the crime, if crime it be to seek redress and fee from insult and oppression, was the crime of the South, and not his.

The Major spoke in hopeful terms of the expected liberation of Mr. Davis, and expressed the opinion that President Johnson would not add the blood of a marter to the long catalogue of victims aircady made by the civil war just now closed. These remarks were favorably received by the meeting. Admiral Raphael Semmes, the guest of the sad, yet blessant feast, was called on in answer to the toast. "Our Honored Guest."

When the Admiral rose, a burst of applemes and for a few

freedmen are generally anxious to own land, but most of the planters are unwilling to sell them; the freedmen are capable of managing land and raising cotton; the negroes are universally loyal to the Government, and are much more intelligent than people generally suppose.

The witness was saked the question if the elective franchise were extended to the negroes, and the entire influence of the Government, i. e., of the Executive, and Congress were

those studies which elevate the intellect and purify the mind.

Silence reigned throughout the whole time, but when the gallant far took his seat the wildest suthusiasm pervaded the whole assembly.

Cheers after cheers followed; tigers were let loose and rockets hissed through the sir, the whole being increased toufold when it was proposed that the people of Mobile should reward the surviver of the glorious Alabama with a token of public esteem, by electing him as Probate Judge.

We should have mentioned that in the course of his remarks the Admiral stated that it was discovered that the only crume he had committed was that, while struggling for life among the waves of Cherbourg bay, and on the point of sinking forever, he should have swam toward his enemies who were far away rather than to his friends, who were near?

Again, the clear voice of the Toastmaster is heard, and sadly falls on our ears as it pronounces these words. "Our comrades who have fallen in defense of our homes."

At these words all joyful cries are hushed—each head is howed as if bent by the invisible hand of despair, and private Toolman arises to answer.

Mr. Toulman's effort was one of the best we ever listened to. His chaste and yet warm delivery attached the auditor to his lips, and riveted the eyes of the wholeandlence to his manip and well-proportioned form.

He spoke not of the dead to exalt their virtues only, but to perpetuate their memory as being worthy of inntation whenever the voice of the mother country should call her sons to her assistance, and this, without the sons stopping to know whether their mother is right or wrong. When duty calls they must follow.

There was a poem in the same strain, &c. &c.

There was a poem in the same strain, &c., &c.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Steambont Statistics-A Ball-Sale of Quartermaster's Property-Personal. FORTRIES MONROE, Wednesday, May 2, 1866. The steamer Washington Irving has proceeded to New

The steamer Wasnington Irving has proceeded to New-York. The United States Marshal states that the Government claim against her has been paid by her owners, and he did not consider himself obliged to detain her on account of any other claims due the city of Norfolk.

The steamer Chirles Houghton, which ran between Old Point and Norfolk, has been withdrawn, the route not paying, and has said for Boston.

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The steamer Chiramanga, formerly the blockade ranner Edith, which was sunk on Cape Fear River by the Confederaies during the attack on Fort Fisher, has been raised and has arrived at Norfolk. She is a double screw iron propeller. A 12-pounder Parrott gan is still on board. Her speed from Wilmington to Norfolk averaged seven knots with only one engine.

The schooner Palestine has arrived at Norfolk with the machinery for a large steam said to be built on the Scaboard and Roanoke Railrock, 12 miles from Portsmouth, by the Thomaston Lumber Company. They have purchased a large tract of timb red land near the road to supply the mill.

A grand ball was given last evening on the United States gunbeat Connehangh, in Hampton Roads. This vessel has been ordered to a Southern station, and the event was intended to reciprocate kindness extended her officers during their sojourn at this place.

A sale of Quartermaster's property occurred to-day, and will be continued till all the articles are disposed of.

A heavy thunder storm occurred hist might.

Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, G. B. Fox, and several other distinguished persons have arrived here from Richmond.

Forrness Monnog, Thursday, May 3, 1866

Mrs. Jefferson Davis arrived this morning direct from PROM THE PACIFIC COAST. Financial Intelligence - Suit Agninst Mr.

Mercer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, April 30, 1866.

The steamer Golden Age sailed for Panama to-day with \$1,060,009 in treasure, of which \$776,506 is on Newwith \$1,050,309 in treasure, of which \$3,000 in silver and \$7,010 bags of sugar.

The bark Perlee, from Pisco, brings \$3,000 in silver and \$7,010 bags of sugar.

Mining stocks are dull. Ophir, \$635; Imperial, \$134;

Belcher, \$315; Yellow Jacket, \$820; Chollar Potosi, \$311.

San Francisco, Tuesdaw, May 1, 1966.

Mining stocks are dell. Ophir, \$585; Yellow Jacket, \$750; Chollar, \$306; Crown Point, \$1,020. Legal tend-